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APPLICATION OF THE AIPA (APPROXIMATE ITERATIVE
PREPROCESSING ALGORITHM) TO F-106 DATA(U) NEW MEXICO
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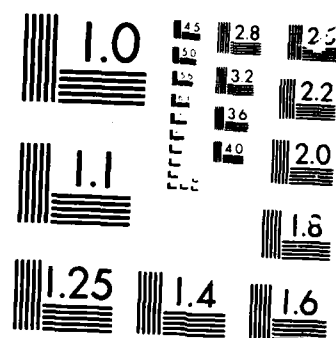
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APPLICATION OF THE AIPA TO F-106 DATA

Sung-Won Park
J.T. Cordaro

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

June 1986

Final Report

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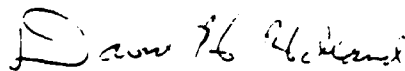
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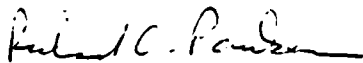
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DAVID H. HILLAND
Project Officer



RICHARD A. PAULSEN
Capt, USAF
Chief, Technology Branch

FOR THE COMMANDER



PHILIP J. MESSURI
Major, USAF
Chief, Aircraft & Missile Division

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKING A169084		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE			Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) AFWL-TN-85-52		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION University of New Mexico		6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Air Force Weapons Laboratory		
6c. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131			7b. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code) Kirtland AFB, New Mexico 87117-6008		
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION		8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER F29601-84-K-0045		
8c. ADDRESS (City, State and ZIP Code)			10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NOS.		
			PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.	PROJECT NO.	TASK NO.
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) APPLICATION OF THE AIPA TO F-106 DATA			61101F	ILIR	84
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) Sung-Won Park, J. T. Cordaro			23		
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Final Report		13b. TIME COVERED FROM Jul 84 TO Jul 85	14. DATE OF REPORT (Yr., Mo., Day) June 1986		15. PAGE COUNT 12
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB. GR.	Multiple data set reduction		
20	01		Noise reduction		
09	02		Approximate iterative preprocessing algorithm (AIPA)		
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) This report covers the application of the AIPA numerical algorithm to measured data from the F-106 fly-by electromagnetic pulse test conducted at the AFWL in 1984. The algorithm was partially successful at reducing the data. The amplitudes of the normalized coupling coefficients for the first three poles were determined.					
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS <input type="checkbox"/>			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL David H. Hilland			22b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) (505) 844-9758		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL NTA

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We looked at 32 fly-by (Ref. 1) data sets from 3 different locations (fuselage, left wing, and right wing) for 4 different directions of incidence (nose on, left wing on, tail on, and right wing on). The sampling rate was 10 ns for every data set.

Out of 32 data sets, only 6 data sets from the fuselage show consistency in the first 3 pole-pairs (Fig. 1). Plots of these six data sets are shown in Fig. 2. Plots of the Fourier transform magnitude of each waveform are shown in Fig. 1. Note that there is a DC-bias in some waveforms. This was corrected before computing a spectrum. We also omitted the first few time samples in an attempt to remove some of the incident field.

Before applying the pole-finding algorithm, each waveform was passed through a second order digital Butterworth lowpass filter with a 20 MHz cutoff frequency. The number of data points used was 90. The approximate iterative preprocessing algorithm (AIPA) (Ref. 2) for multiple measurements was applied for six data sets. The first couple of pole-pairs were successfully extracted by processing all six data sets at the same time.

$$\text{Pole \#1: } \alpha_1 = -6.715 \times 10^6 \quad f_1 = 6.803 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\text{Pole \#2: } \alpha_2 = -8.602 \times 10^6 \quad f_2 = 11.509 \text{ MHz}$$

The number of iterations required for convergence was less than 10.

The third pole-pair was extracted by processing data sets for left wing on and right wing on. When the order was 6, the result was as follows:

1. Lee, K. S. H. et al., "Preliminary Comparison of F-106B Responses to Natural Lightning and Simulated NEMP," Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Heart Conference, Summer 1985.
2. Park, S., and Cordaro, J. T., Preprocessing Techniques for the Estimation of Parameters from Noisy Transient Data, AFWL-TR-85-102, to be published.

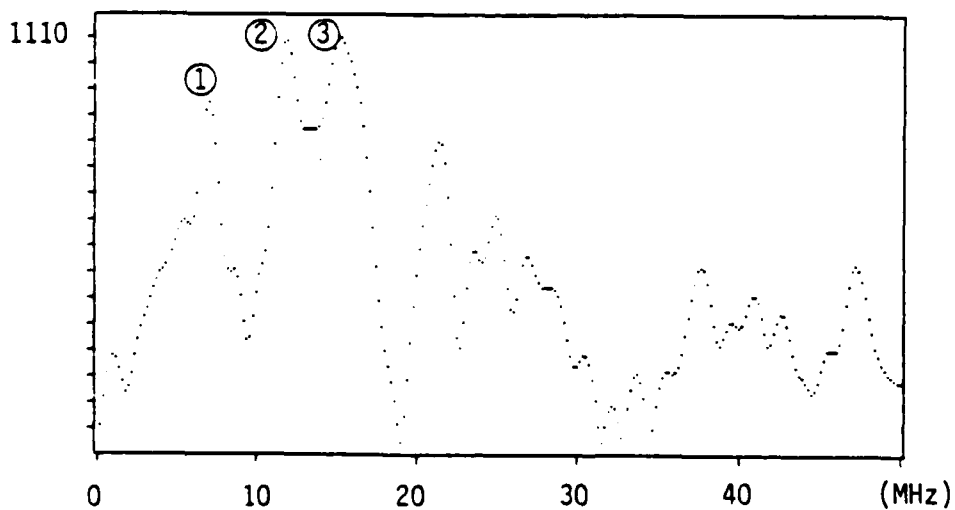
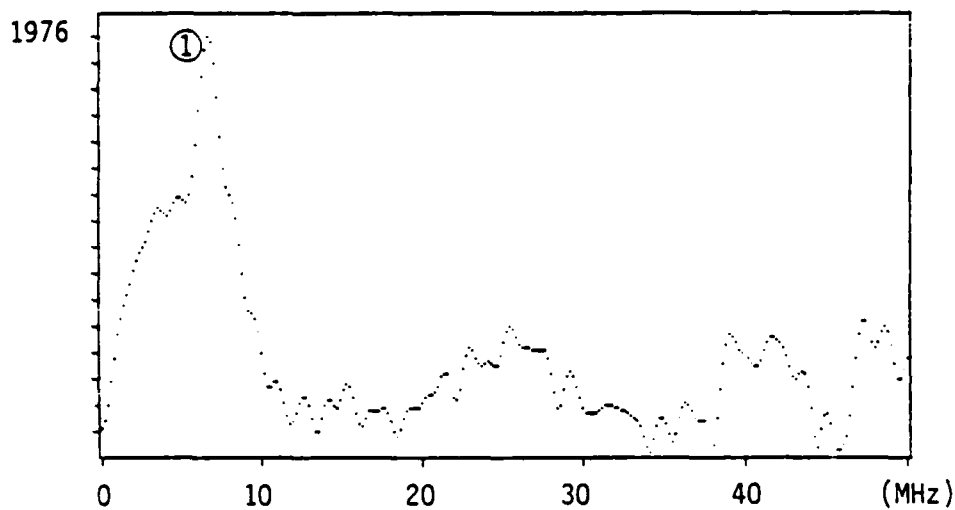
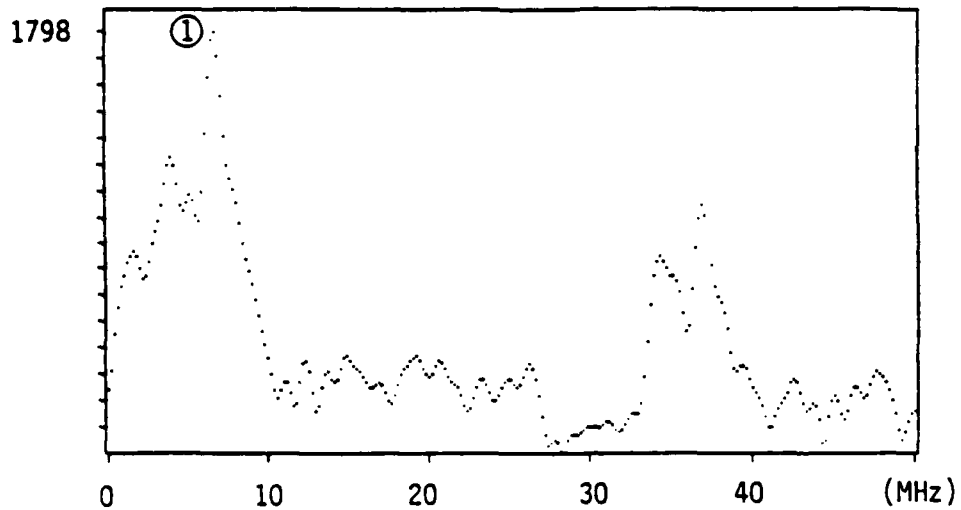


Figure 1. Plot of spectrums.

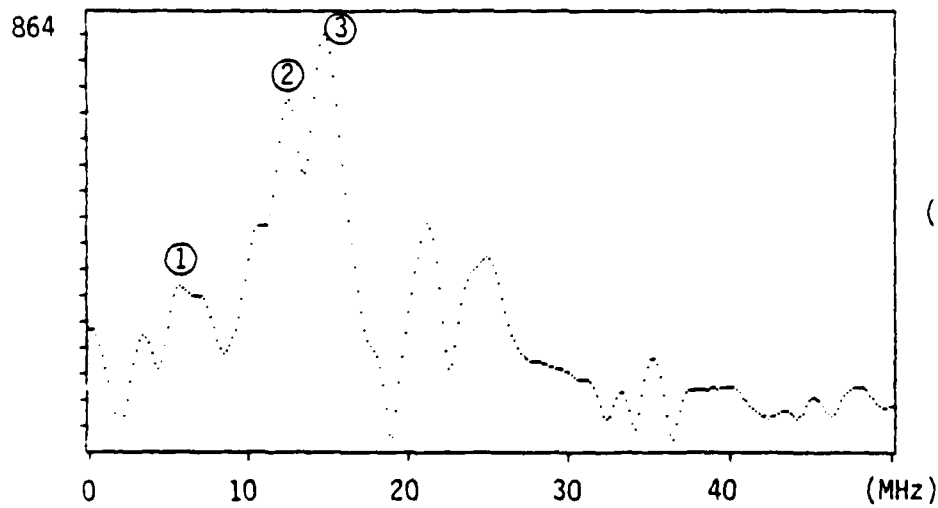
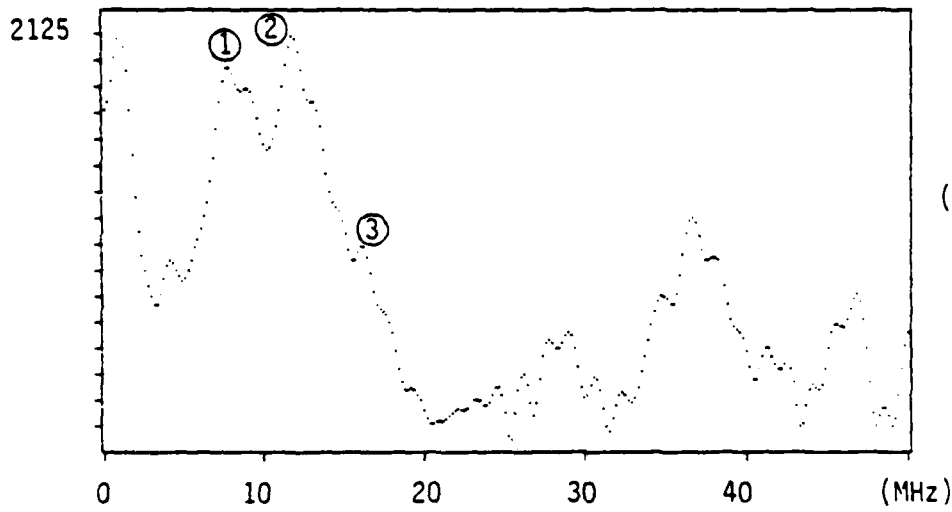
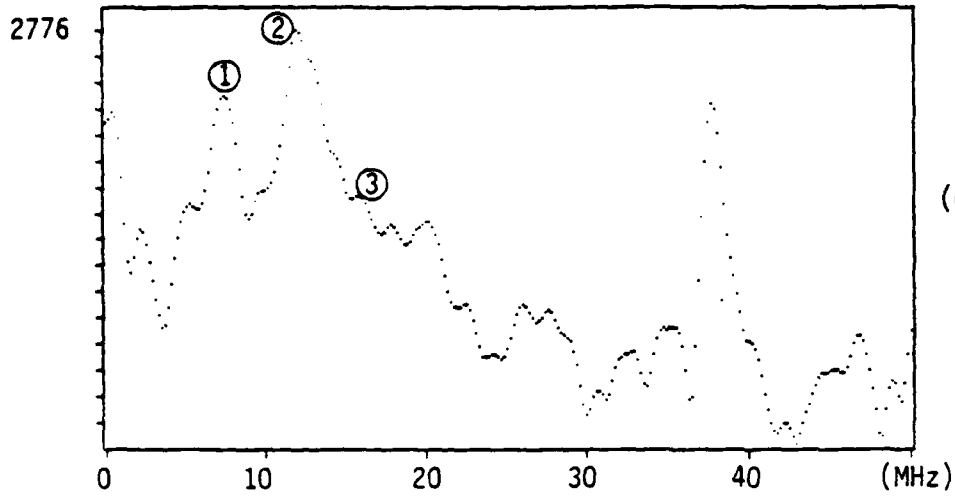


Figure 1. Concluded.

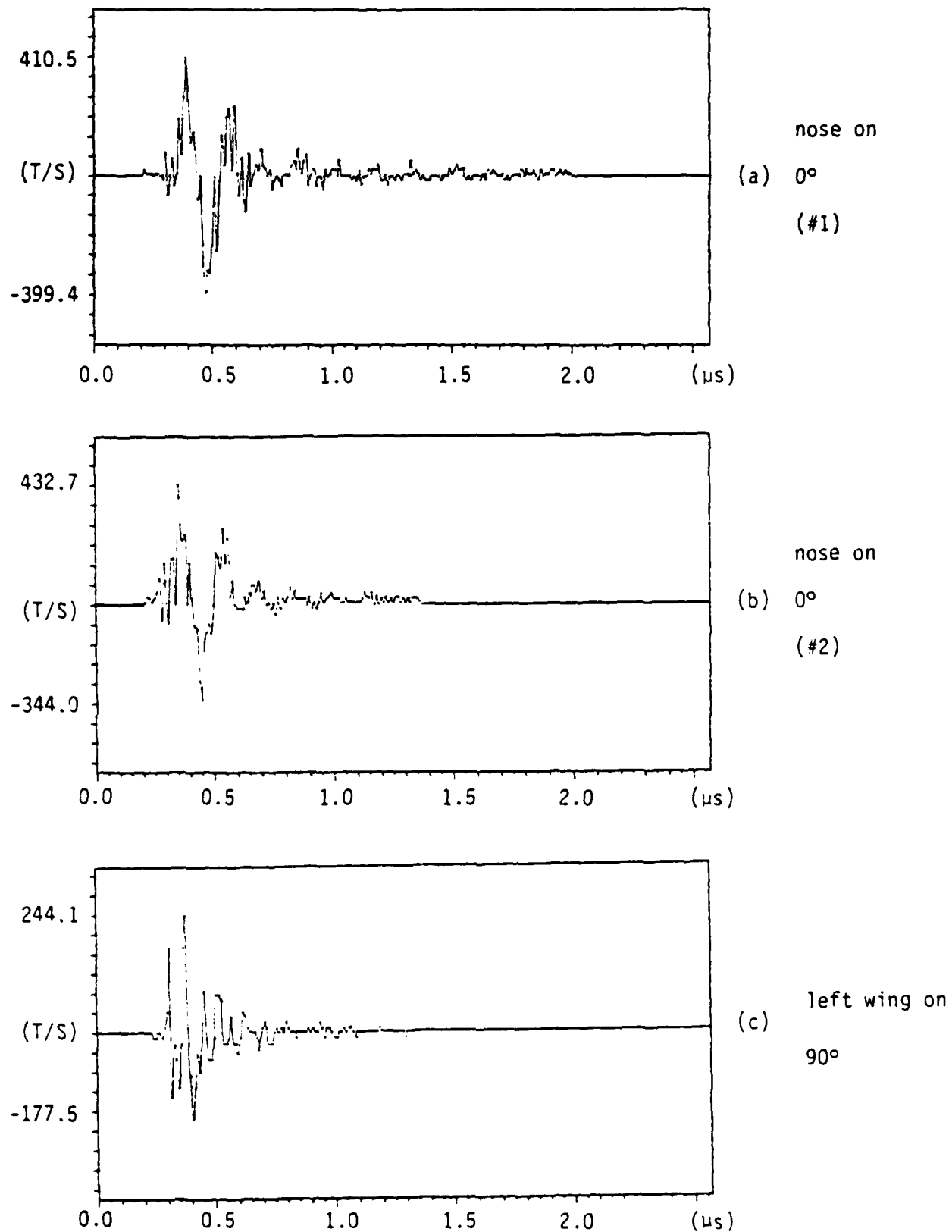


Figure 2. Plot of waveforms.

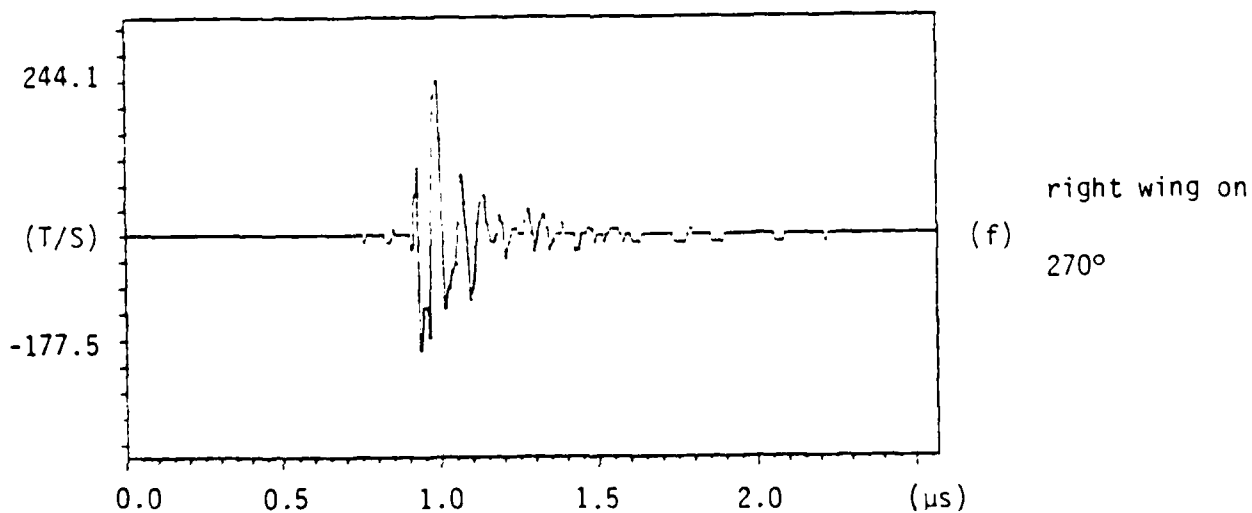
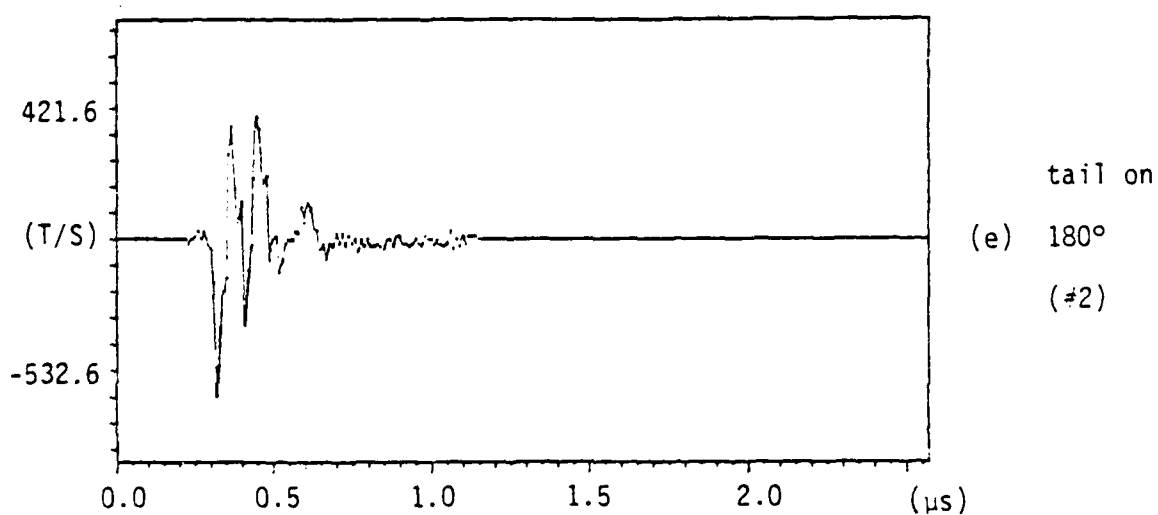
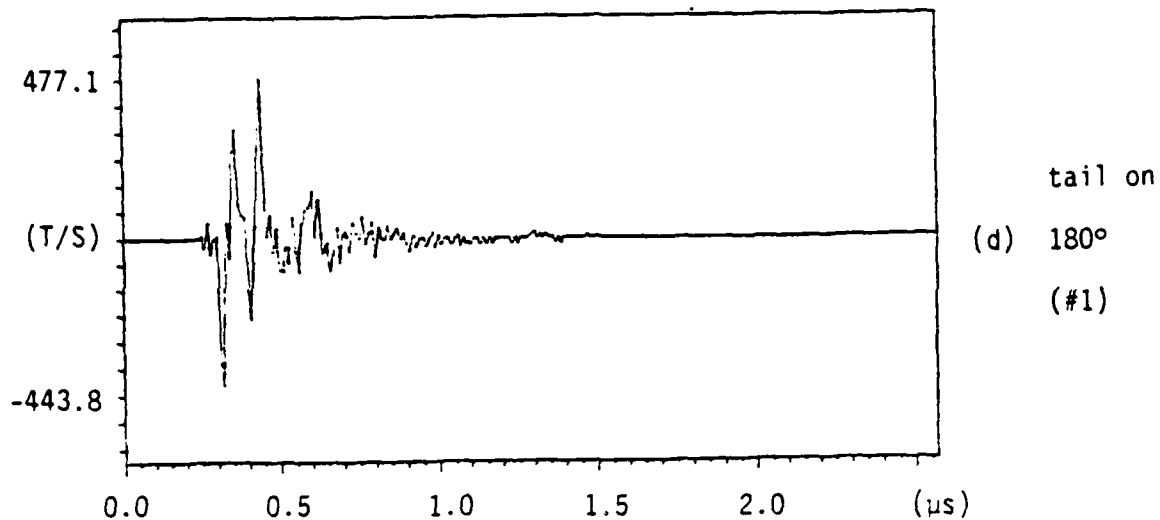


Figure 2. Concluded.

$$\alpha_1 = -8.263 \times 10^6 \quad f_1 = 6.043 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -7.334 \times 10^6 \quad f_2 = 11.625 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\alpha_3 = -6.423 \times 10^6 \quad f_3 = 15.457 \text{ MHz}$$

When the order was 8, the result was as follows:

$$\alpha_1 = -7.653 \times 10^6 \quad f_1 = 6.091 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -8.082 \times 10^6 \quad f_2 = 11.567 \text{ MHz}$$

$$\alpha_3 = -6.656 \times 10^6 \quad f_3 = 15.281 \text{ MHz}$$

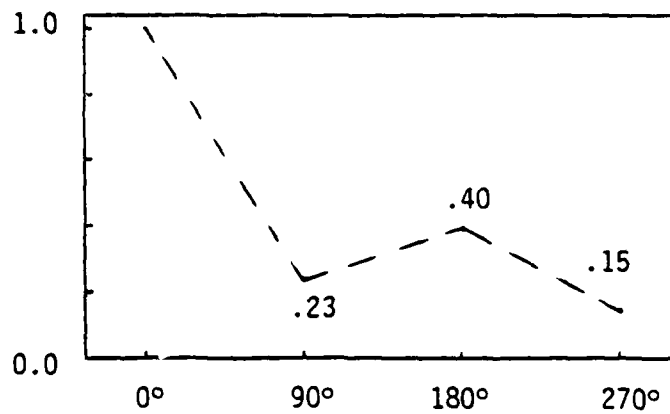
$$\alpha_4 = -3.123 \times 10^6 \quad f_4 = 19.914 \text{ MHz}$$

Because the fourth pole-pair was not numerically stable, we selected the third pole as:

$$\text{Pole \#3: } \alpha_3 = -6.656 \times 10^6 \quad f_3 = 15.281 \text{ MHz}$$

Using the algorithm presented in Chapter 7 (Ref. 2), the amplitude of the normalized coupling coefficients for the first three poles were calculated. These are shown in Fig. 3.

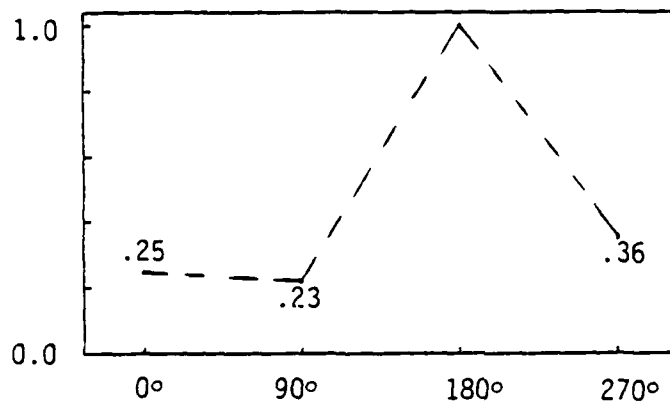
Theoretically, the amplitude of the normalized coupling coefficients for 90 deg (left wing on) and 270 deg (right wing on) should be the same (by symmetry); but the plots in Fig. 3 do not show exact symmetry--although plot (c) is close. Only one data set for each wing on orientation was available. Also, the transform amplitudes for poles 1 and 2 at 90 deg and 270 deg are quite different as can be seen in Fig. 1(c) and (f). As a result, the expected symmetry was not found. This could be due to experimental error: for example, the aircraft may not have been positioned exactly wing on for these particular shots.



(a) pole #1

$$\alpha_1 = -6.715 \times 10^6$$

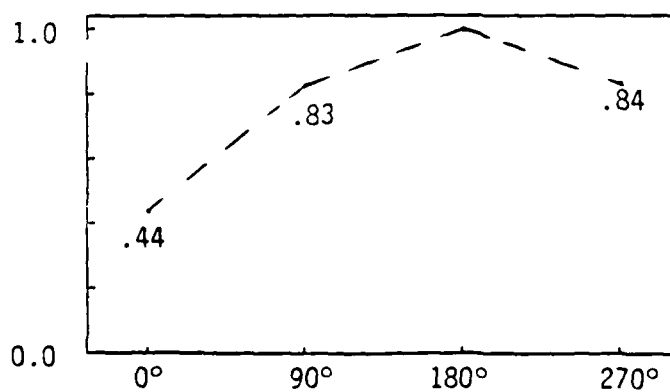
$$f_1 = 6.803 \text{ MHz}$$



(b) pole #2

$$\alpha_2 = -8.602 \times 10^6$$

$$f_2 = 11.509 \text{ MHz}$$



(c) pole #3

$$\alpha_3 = -6.656 \times 10^6$$

$$f_3 = 15.281 \text{ MHz}$$

Figure 3. Amplitude of normalized coupling coefficients for the first 3 poles.

As shown in Chapter 4 (Ref. 2), the shorter the sampling rate, the smaller the percentage error in the pole estimate. Data sets with sampling rate of 5 ns should give better results.

The iterative preprocessing algorithm (IPA) (Ref. 2) was also used to find poles, but the results were almost identical.



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